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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/735,025	12/11/2000	Kathryn L. Mitchell	10002627-1	5493

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

PILLAI, NAMITHA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 07/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/735,025

Applicant(s)

MITCHELL ET AL.

Examiner

Namitha Pillai

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,6-8,10,13-15,17,20-22,24-27,29-32 and 34-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,6-8,10,13-15,17,20-22,24-27,29-32 and 34-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10, 13-15, 17 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by U. S. 2001/0052910 A1 (Parekh et al.).

Referring to claims 1 and 8, Parekh discloses a system for generating a graphical user interface (GUI), with a processor circuit having a processor and a memory (page 1, paragraph 2 and 13). Parekh also discloses GUI generation logic stored on the memory and executable by the processor, the GUI generation logic, wherein these computer systems included memory and processing (page 2, paragraph 17 and 18). Parekh also discloses logic to find at least one section in a template (page 1, paragraph 14, lines 15-21), the section being identified by a pair of section tags and a plurality of input items nested between the section tags, each of the input items being identified by input field tags (page 6, paragraph 94), wherein there are examples shown of various uses of input tags in Figure 1. Parekh also discloses logic to generate at least one section heading associated with the section in a graphical user interface, the at least one section heading being comprised of text included in the section tags (page 6, paragraph 100), wherein as shown in Figure 1 under the logic of "Canonical Template" there are various section tags

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that provide text that serve as headings. Parekh also discloses logic to generate an input field in the graphical user interface for each one of the input items, the input fields being generated in association with the at least one section heading, wherein as shown in Figure 1, the text section ID "CrNum" serves as the section heading associated with the input field that is created in the "Device Template File". Parekh discloses logic to automatically label each of the input fields in the graphical user interface with a content of an associated one of the input field tag in the template (page 2, paragraph 16 and 17).

Referring to claims 3, 10 and 17, Parekh discloses having the means to include logic in the template file, which would thereby be ignored and hence would not be included in the graphical user interface. This "rule" as stated by Parekh can be applied to any of the elements that are included in the graphical user interface and the logic code, thereby including any input items that may be in the template. See page 7, paragraph 102, and lines 1-3.

Referring to claim 6, 7, 13, 14, 20 and 21 Parekh discloses logic to identify an alternate section in the template that includes a plurality of second input items and input field labels, each of the second input items being marked by an alternate section tag and an ending alternate section tag, and each of the alternate section tags having a priority associated therewith, the priority determining an order for listing the associated second input item in the graphical user interface, wherein the "Device Template File" serves the input items with its input field labels, wherein the "Canonical Template" that has created input items with "default properties" would be substituted with the "alternate" tags found in "Device Template File" to ensure that the display would be specific to the device and

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any alternate tags that apply would be used by the device file (Figure 1 and page 3, paragraphs 43 and 44).

Referring to claim 15, Parekh discloses a method for generating a graphical user interface, wherein the logic template is stored in a server (page 1, paragraph 13 and 14, lines 1-4). Parekh discloses a system for generating a graphical user interface (GUI), with a processor circuit having a processor and a memory (page 1, paragraph 2 and 13). Parekh also discloses GUI generation logic stored on the memory and executable by the processor, the GUI generation logic, wherein these computer systems included memory and processing (page 2, paragraph 17 and 18). Parekh also discloses logic to find at least one section in a template (page 1, paragraph 14, lines 15-21), the section being identified by a pair of section tags and a plurality of input items nested between the section tags, each of the input items being identified by input field tags (page 6, paragraph 94), wherein there are examples shown of various uses of input tags in Figure 1. Parekh also discloses logic to generate at least one section heading associated with the section in a graphical user interface, the at least one section heading being comprised of text included in the section tags (page 6, paragraph 100), wherein as shown in Figure 1 under the logic of "Canonical Template" there are various section tags that provide text that serve as headings. Parekh also discloses logic to generate an input field in the graphical user interface for each one of the input items, the input fields being generated in association with the at least one section heading, wherein as shown in Figure 1, the text section ID "CrdNum" serves as the section heading associated with the input field that is created in the "Device Template File". Parekh discloses logic to automatically label each of the

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input fields in the graphical user interface with a content of an associated one of the input field tag in the template (page 2, paragraph 16 and 17).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 22, 24-27, 29-32 and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Parekh.

Referring to claims 22 and 27, Parekh discloses a system for generating a graphical user interface (GUI), with a processor circuit having a processor and a memory (page 1, paragraph 2 and 13). Parekh also discloses GUI generation logic stored on the memory and executable by the processor, the GUI generation logic, wherein these computer systems included memory and processing (page 2, paragraph 17 and 18). Parekh discloses logic to identify an input item with a default value in a template, the template representing a document in a markup language file (Figure 1 and page 3, paragraph 43). Parekh also discloses logic to generate the graphical user interface from the template that displays the document as the document appears when printed with an input field included within the document (Figure 1 and page 2, paragraphs 17 and 18). Parekh may not explicitly state that the default properties will be displayed with the input items in the input field in the document in the graphical user interface. But Parekh does

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implicitly disclose that default property values are set and that input items in the input field will be displayed, wherein these input items that are default would also then be displayed. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to include that the default value will be initially displayed in the input item. When Parekh states that there are default values for all properties and go on to teach a method for means for displaying input items to a display, it would obvious that the default value for an input item would exist and would hence be displayed.

Referring to claims 24, 29 and 34, Parekh discloses information for the position of the logic input field within the document (page 3, paragraph 44, lines 6-8). Parekh does not disclose the location coordinates. Parekh may not explicitly state that location coordinates are used to set the location of the elements of a graphical user interface. But Parekh does implicitly state that location information within a display is used, wherein when concerning graphical user interface and windows of a computer display screen, it is obvious that these areas are described in terms of location coordinates. Hence, it is obvious that pixel locations of a graphical user interface are described using location coordinates and hence, Parekh's placeholders for the screen elements will be based on location coordinates.

Referring to claims 25, 30 and 35, Parekh discloses a means for receiving an input item value and replacing the default value of the input item with it (page 6, paragraph 100).

Referring to claims 26 and 31, Parekh discloses having the means to include logic in the template file, which would thereby be ignored and hence would not be included in the graphical user interface. This "rule" as stated by Parekh can be applied to any of the

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elements that are included in the graphical user interface and the logic code, thereby including any input items that may be in the template. See page 7, paragraph 102, and lines 1-3.

Referring to claim 32, Parekh discloses a method for generating a graphical user interface, wherein the logic template is stored in a server (page 1, paragraph 13 and 14, lines 1-4). Parekh discloses identifying an input item with a default value (page 3, paragraph 43), the template representing a document expressed as a markup language file (Figure 1). Parekh discloses generating the graphical user interface in the server from the template that displays the document as the document appears when printed with an input field included within the document, the input field being associated with the input item (Figure 1 and page 2, paragraphs 17 and 18). Parekh may not explicitly state that the default properties will be displayed with the input items in the input field in the document in the graphical user interface. But Parekh does implicitly disclose that default property values are set and that input items in the input field will be displayed, wherein these input items that are default would also then be displayed. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to include that the default value will be initially displayed in the input item. When Parekh states that there are default values for all properties and go on to teach a method for means for displaying input items to a display, it would obvious that the default value for an input item would exist and would hence be displayed.

Referring to claim 36, Parekh has already disclosed an "Ignore" rule, which can be combined with any of the tags, including the section tags (page 7, paragraph 102). This rule allows for certain sections to be ignored and hence it would inherent that with

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this rule and the section tags, there would be certain tags that can be processed and certain ones that will be “ignored”, thereby disclosing the idea of alternate section tags for both the input fields and the labels. Parekh also clearly states that this “Ignore” rule where applied will apply to all the elements that are within a set of tags, thereby teaching the idea of an alternate set of tags. See page 7, paragraph 102 and paragraph 109.

Response to Claim Changes

3. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant’s amendments to claims 1, 6-8, 13-15, 20-22, 27 and 32 and the cancellation of claims 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 28 and 33. All remaining claims are rejected under 35 U. S. C. 102 and 103 as being previously disclosed in a prior art.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant’s arguments filed 4/14/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to Applicant’s arguments, that Parekh does not disclose using text from a section tag and from an input field tag that is then used to label fields in a user interface. It is clear that the templates with its logic of Figure 1 is combined/merged to create a customized user interface that relies on templates, wherein these user interfaces would include input fields with field labels. The “Canonical Template” includes section tags that used text to create headings and field names used for labeling. The text used from this section naming and field naming area “CrdNum” is used for labeling the “CrdNum” field (Figure 1).

With respect to Applicant’s arguments that Parekh fails to show alternate section with input field items. Parekh discloses input field items under “Device Template File”

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which shows input field items that serve as replacement to the default values that are set in "Canonical Template", wherein the merging of these files would make use of any tags that would override the default values and hence would serve as alternate tags (page 3, paragraph 43).

With respect to Applicant's arguments that Parekh fails to show how the graphical user interface from the template that displays the document as the document appears when printed. The reference to this statement in claim 22, was interpreted wherein as is done in Parekh, the template is used to create documents that is displayed as printed, wherein the document as printed to the screen would entail the document as it appears printed. Hence, Parekh discloses that these documents are created to be printed and displayed as printed onto the screen and Parekh furthermore discloses that the initial "Canonical Template" provides all values with default proprieties hence teaching that default values are used to represent the input fields.

With respect to Applicant's arguments that Parekh fails to show how input fields within the document are placed based on set of location coordinates associated with the input item in the template. Parekh discloses clearly include display parameters and placeholders for determining where to place all user interface elements (page 3, paragraph 44).

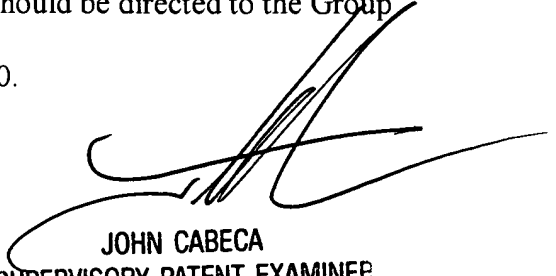
Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach the method use of templates.

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Responses to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington D.C. 20231. If applicant desires to fax a response, central FAX number (703) 872-9306 may be used. NOTE: A Request for Continuation (Rule 60 or 62) cannot be faxed. Please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT" for informal facsimile communications. For after final responses, please label "AFTER FINAL" or "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE" on the document. Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist). Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (703) 305-7691. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800.

Namitha Pillai
Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2173
February 18, 2004



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100